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THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, JUNE 14, 1899.

More Misrepresentation.

The New York Herald of Sunday devotes an entire page with six illustrations of the street car strike in this city. There is not so much to complain of in the text as there is to condemn in the wonderfully imaginative pictures which adorn the tale. It is difficult to discover whether the article is from the pen of one of its staff, or the incubation of a local liar. Only two of the illustrations are truthful, and being veracious copies of an every day scene in Wheeling are consequently harmless.

There is a startling four column cut that looks like an enflamed Filipino trench. It more nearly resembles some locality in Hoboken or the fiery wastes of Coney Island. Not a single feature of it is suggestive of any location on the street car line from the Top mill to Benwood. The others are equally vilifying and slanderous of the true condition of affairs. They are monumentally imaginary, and about as relevant as Millet's Angelus would be.

Just why Wheeling should be singled out for such recklessly untruthful exploitation is a matter of perplexing conjecture. What were all these mephitic writers who have been maligning Wheeling doing while the wild disorders and the riots prevailed at Duluth and Bay City? There were more acts of violence in those places in one hour than have transpired here during the ten weeks strike in this city. And what about Cleveland?

These malicious perversions of the truth about the situation in Wheeling are becoming very wearisome. They are injuring the fair fame of the city without accomplishing any relief of the inconveniences that now obtain.

A Democratic Suggestion.

A Democrat who claims he has never scratched or bolted his party's ticket, and who has filled important official positions, both elective and appointive, writes to the Washington Post in a very interesting vein.

He says that nothing has occurred since that ringing declaration in favor of free, unlimited, and independent coinage at 16 to 1 was put forth to shake his faith in its soundness. Believing it to be both just and necessary, he has confidence in its ultimate triumph. He objects to any attempt to obscure "the one great issue" with anti-trust or anti-expansion.

As to the trusts, he says no issue can be made, for the Republicans will see to it that "we do not outdo them in denunciation."

In a comparison of records on this question the correspondent says neither party has any particular advantage over the other. Referring to the anti-expansion movement, he expresses the opinion that no party can afford to identify itself with the Atkinsons, Godkins, and Boutwells. At present, he says, it is the duty of all good citizens to support the government in putting down the Tagal Insurrection and establishing peace and order throughout the Philippine archipelago.

That work having been accomplished, the correspondent declares that the United States will be bound to hold the Philippines until their inhabitants are capable of governing themselves. "When that time will come no one can foresee, but such a consummation is so far off that parties are not going to line up on it in 1900."

Dupuy's Little Game.

M. Charles Dupuy, the fallen French premier, partakes of the character of a man which Americans would eloquently, if inelegantly, describe as "a slick duck." He has been playing fast and loose for some time with the Loubet administration until his schemes became too diaphanous to be veiled. In other words he attempted what politicians in this country have labored to do many times—carry water on both shoulders. He was too much of an opportunist to suit the people, and not strong enough to satisfy the president and his friends.

His course in regard to the Dreyfus case was anything but satisfactory, as he was suspected of shielding high personages who were equally responsible with Esterhazy and Du Paty de Clam. As Dupuy was premier when Dreyfus was condemned it is intimated that he had guilty knowledge of false evidence on which the martyr of Devil's Island was sent into his torturing exile. Among these screened culprits of one of the most stupendous iniquities of the century was General Mercier, who was the deposed premier's minister of war. Dupuy's connection with the conviction is more than hinted at by Mercier, who being threatened with arrest said: "If I

am arrested, let them arrest Dupuy, too. He approved whatever I did."

But the more serious feature is that he was not true to President Loubet. He is blamed, first, for not preventing the anti-Loubet demonstration at Auteuil, which it is said, he might easily have done; and, second, for over-doing the military preparation Sunday at Long Champ as if to show that M. Loubet dared not show himself in public without an army to protect him. Dupuy's idea was probably the same in both cases—to discredit the president in the eyes of the nation.

What was in his mind was a presidential crisis, in which event he had an eye on the presidency for himself, but in looking for others to fall he slipped on the banana skin himself. It is not the first time in the world's history that vaulting ambition has overleaped itself. M. Dupuy will now have an opportunity to sit down and rest—and contemplate the things that were; but are not.

The Dewey Home Fund.

It is a matter of surprise to some that the populace has not risen as one man and contributed to the fund to purchase a home for Admiral Dewey. With all their feverish patriotism and generosity the American people are inclined to be reflective, and above all considerate. In the first place Admiral Dewey is not a homeless or homeless wanderer. He is not in need of or want. His salary is \$12,500 a year whether he works or rests. Further it was not known whether such a project on his behalf would be agreeable to him. These things caused hesitancy on the part of the people, not because they did not want to honor him, but that they wished to avoid offending him. Another damper was the imperilment assumption of a yellow journal in the matter, which was enough to discredit the whole affair.

But there is no use worrying over the matter, for Admiral Dewey has relieved the perplexity by writing to one of his Philadelphia friends declaring that he will "under no circumstances accept the residence which was to be purchased by popular subscription and presented to him."

Then he makes a very sensible suggestion, that the money already subscribed be employed in establishing and maintaining a sailors' refuge, to be located at one of the prominent seaports of the country. Such an institution would better perpetuate his fame and honor than any direct personal gift.

Luna's Assassination.

If the reports of the assassination of General Luna and his aid-de-camp, Ramon, are true the situation in the Philippines is relieved of at least one complication. Aguinaldo, by his dissolution of the Filipino congress, was evidently preparing for the inevitable, and by that dictatorial act was smoothing the way for himself in concluding the hopeless contest. Luna was bitterly opposed to submission to the American forces, and on one occasion intercepted Aguinaldo's peace commissioners.

If there was a quarrel at the dictator's headquarters it was evidently conveniently arranged by the crafty leader of the insurgents that Luna should be the aggressor and the fate he met is not surprising. As it stands at present Aguinaldo has everything in his own hands, but whether the terms of peace he will propose will be acceptable to General Otis remains to be seen.

The fighting yesterday in Cavite province seems to be the last desperate stand of the insurgents in that region, and was the most stubbornly contested battle that has yet taken place. American valor, however, triumphed, but at considerable cost to the valorous.

Prof. Haupt's Case.

Professor Lewis M. Haupt, who was appointed one of the Isthmian canal commissioners, has placed himself in a very delicate position, to say the least. He is reported to have declared that the commission is not expected to investigate the subject, but to decide the public. If he has been correctly reported he is nothing less than a knave, for if he was an honorable man he would not have accepted his commission with that impression on his mind.

It is not conceivable that President McKinley would be a party to any scheme of delusion, and it remains with Prof. Haupt to either repudiate the interview, if he can, or return his commission. Under no circumstances would he be allowed to serve if some explanation is not forthcoming.

The proposed consolidation of the iron and steel sheet mills of the country has been declared off for the present. The reason for the delay in the consummation of the trust is that promoter Moore wants to take a rest until the first of July. There is no doubt that Mr. Moore has been a very busy man, but we suspect there is something more than "that tired feeling" that moves him to suspend mental exertion at this period.

Kaiser Wilhelm says he cannot accept the principle of arbitration as "it is contrary to MY divine prerogative." The Kaiser is mistaken in assuming that he has a monopoly on prerogatives. Every man has the divine prerogative to do as he pleases, always provided, however, that he does not encroach on the happiness and comfort of others.

That was rather an unusual lynching that occurred in Mississippi the other day when a negro was strung up by a mob of 500 of his own race. The crime was a heinous one, and the victim was of the same color as the perpetrator, all of which goes to show that the masses of the colored population in the south are not as sombre as they are painted.

The Hon. James Jeffries who was so convincing in his arguments in the warm discussion he had with the Hon. Robert Fitzsimmons, has already contracted the literary habit.

If Andrew Carnegie were President—well, we suppose the Hon. Copperhead Atkinson, of Boston, would be secretary of state. But how delightful it is that he isn't.

The stage will get some more elevating. That eminent physical debater, the Hon. James Jeffries, is to have a play written for him.

Those who take an interest in the Dreyfus case, but who have not been able to grasp the enormous iniquity in-

volved in it, owing to the straggling accounts that have been published from time to time, will find the matter summed up in a comprehensive manner by an impartial writer, Sir Godfrey Lushington, on the sixth page of this issue. It is a terrible indictment against conspirators in high places in the French government.

Now that the volatile French have had their linings with Loubet it will be eminently proper to "conspire" Dupuy.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Grammatically speaking a kiss is a conjunction.

Base ball players are now engaged in settling old scores.

The drunkard's thread of life is evidently wound on a reel.

If you would rise with the lark avoid the midnight swallows.

Women are far more heroic than men—as any shoe dealer will tell you.

The player who sweeps the board in a game of chance always gets the dust.

But few people feel like doing to-day the things they put off doing yesterday.

Doctors are healthy as a rule—but then they seldom take their own medicine.

The man who matches the bartender for the drinks tries hard to win a "smile."

A good man's countenance may fall, but it remains for some better man to break it.

The indications are that nearly all the lightweight boxers are now engaged in crating strawberries.

Don't call a big strong man a liar; it is cheaper to hire some other fellow to break the news to him.

It is said that a St. Louis apologist tried to cross his bees with fire-flies so they could gather honey at night.

Some people have queer tastes. A Chicago man recently called up the telephone exchange and asked for St. Louis.

Some men are so self-important that they imagine their weight on one side of the globe causes the other side to tip up.

It's a lucky thing for some men who claim to be the architects of their own fortunes that there were no building inspectors around.—Chicago Daily News.

STRAY FACTS.

Wales has eighty clergymen of the name of Evans.

There are in the United States 23,000 summer hotels.

Ex-Empress Eugenia drinks from thirty to forty cups of tea a day.

A recently built organ run by electricity contains 44,500 miles of wire.

There are thirty-two waterfalls in a distance of 14 miles in the Congo river.

The first postoffice was opened in England in 1581, in Paris in 1642, and in America in 1710.

Not less than 1,000,000 persons attend the seventy-three branch Chautauqua assemblies every summer.

Oliver Schreiner has never told her age. There is no mention of the year of her birth in any of her biographies.

A bride in Japan gives her wedding presents to her parents as a slight recompense for their trouble in rearing her.

Chicago folks chew two and one-half carloads of gum every week. That means 5,000,000 sticks, costing \$50,000, says a Chicago wholesaler.

Between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 people in the United States take a vacation every summer, according to a fiend with a fondness for estimating. They spend more than \$400,000,000.

There is nearly \$13,000,000 in the United States treasury, the proceeds of sales of cotton which fell into the Federal hands during the civil war. This money belongs to the owners of the cotton or their heirs, if they can prove their claims.

Century Magazine.

It is the authoritativeness, rather than the amount, of war matter it contains that impresses the reader of the fifty-seventh bound volume of The Century for the six months ending with April. The names of Sampson, Shafter, Sigbee, Hobson, Greene, etc., are a guaranty of first-hand accounts of the chief events of the West Indian and Philippine campaigns. As memoirs pour forth for a final history of the war, their value is obvious.

Lowell's expression of "Spain" with a pen when peace prevailed even in Cuba; and while military prowess is celebrated in Prof. Wheeler's notable series of historical studies, of which Alexander the Great is the theme, the Macedonian's campaigns are too remote in time and place to come into the same category with the "war story" of to-day. James Bryce, writing of England's colonial experiments, presents the observations of one who is not only a student of the art of government, but also an experienced parliamentarian, cabinet officer, and traveler. Equally "expert" in their several ways and of equal popular interest, are Walter Wellman's account of the beginning of his expedition "On the Way to the North Pole." Among the serials are Mr. Crawford's "The Crucifix" and Mr. Stockton's fantastic tale, "The Vagabond," and among the innumerable illustrations—several of them printed in tint—the first in order is Miss Beaux's frontispiece portrait of Dr. Weir Mitchell.

The Love Bird.

Troy Times: "We tried to keep the railway carriage to ourselves from Liverpool to London," writes a young bride. "The steamer was so crowded we really had not a moment to ourselves. At Dushy, I think it was, the guard opened the door, and in spite of Fred's scowls, lifted a small girl into our compartment, making a lot of apologies about having no place else to put her. She was a real little tow-headed English girl about seven, and she lay down on the edge of the seat and stared about her."

"What is the matter, Miss Victoria?" asked Fred, who is the most good-natured man in the world.

"I don't see the birds," said the small girl, plaintively.

"Birds? What birds?" asked Fred.

"When I came from my other train, your guard said my guard, 'Shove her in along with the love-birds.' Where are they?"

Quick Retribution.

Boston Advertiser: Every man who had any leading part in the condemnation of Dreyfus is to-day in disgrace, unless, like Colonel Henry, he sought refuge from that disgrace by suicide. Captain Dreyfus has been amply avenged by the quick retribution that has fallen upon his persecutors within the last two years.

The United States a Power for Good.

A distinguished historian writes, while referring to this nation's advent as a colonizing power, that we represent the "century's political conscience," and that our influence for good over European spheres will be immense. This result was just as inevitable as the cure which follows the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great remedy which is found in every home and drug store throughout the country. It cures indigestion, constipation, overworked kidney and liver, allays nervousness, and tones up the whole system.

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WEST VIRGINIA GIRL.

Sues a Pittsburgh Firm for Heavy Damages.

Parkersburg State Journal: C. T. Caldwell has been retained as counsel by Miss Maggie Meldahl, one of the most popular young ladies of the county, with instructions to enter an action at law that has some peculiar features and is vastly different from suits usually heard in the courts. The suit is to be brought at Pittsburgh.

It is a damage case, the amount being placed at \$25,000, and is to be brought against Kaufman & Co., owners of the most extensive department stores in the country.

In her bill Miss Meldahl alleges that during the latter part of last year she went from her home at Washington Bottom, to Pittsburgh and in Kaufman's store there she purchased four pairs of gloves, three pairs of which were defective. A few days ago she was again in Pittsburgh, and going to Kaufman's asked a salesman to exchange the gloves, as she had never worn them. She explained that it was not obligatory on the house to make the exchange, but it would be a fair deal all around if this were done. The salesman, she avers, said he would speak to the manager, Mr. Kaufman, and left, returning in a few minutes with the message that the manager would see her in his office. She relates that when she entered the office Kaufman closed the door and abused her shamefully, though not violently, telling her she did not get the gloves there; that she was attempting fraud; that she should never leave that office until she proved the gloves were bought there, and if she failed to do so he would have her arrested. She became frightened at his actions, and though she insisted the purchase had been made at his store, he still detained her and grossly insulted her for twenty minutes continually threatening and cursing. After a time she was released and as soon as she could, without extending her visit because of the agitation and nervousness produced by the scene with Kaufman, left by boat for her home.

Mr. Caldwell will have associated with him legal talent of Pittsburgh. The case will be entered to-morrow.

Inconsistent Reformers.

It is quite amusing to note with what horror the various anti-Imperialist Leagues view the possible disfranchisement of the Filipinos should they become a part of the United States. At a meeting of the anti-Imperialist League recently held in Boston, their declaration of principles was given out as follows: "We reaffirm the political principles of the Declaration of Independence, namely, the natural equality of all in the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and the derivation of all just powers of government from the consent of the governed, as the foundation and condition of our own political existence, and the moral ideal of these United States as a self-governing nation. We affirm that when the preamble to our national constitution makes it a chief object of the Union 'to establish justice,' it makes the law of the land."

Many of the members are known to be pronounced opponents to the enfranchisement of women, yet they are shocked beyond expression at the disfranchisement of the Filipinos. Are such men, as these honest? Are they champions of liberty and justice? Are they really opponents of imperialism? If so, let them begin by opposing the existing imperialism which maintains a political aristocracy of sex. A majority of their own fellow citizens here at home are taxed without representation, and governed without consent.

Are the rights of a civilized white woman less sacred than those of a Filipino? Or does discrimination in the matter of the vote? It is so much easier to preach justice and equality at the Antipodes, than to practice it at home.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

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